

# Geographical & Military Museum.

VOL. I.]

ALBANY, MAY 9, 1814.

[No. 11.]

## THE MILITARY MUSEUM,

*Is published every Monday afternoon,*

By S. R. BROWN,

*At No. 72, State-Street, opposite the State-Bank, at Three Dollars a year, payable yearly, or every four months in advance, in all cases, (excepting city Subscribers,) who will pay quarterly.*

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### FROM MEXICO.

*The Provincial Government of the Internal Provinces of Mexico, to the Free-men of all Nations.*

It is a well known maxim that money is one of the principal sheaves of war. All the Provinces of Mexico possess in abundance this all powerful weapon. Those denominated *Internes*, equally abound with the rest in rich mines of all the precious metals—they possess a fine climate, never failing and salubrious springs of water, an infinite number of natural productions, with innumerable flocks of horned cattle, horses, &c. If we add to these advantages, a population of seven millions, which covers the surface of Mexico, it must be acknowledged that under a good national government they would be able to face any foreign power wishing to seize on this rich portion of the new world; nor would good and powerful allies in such a cause be wanting.

All nations are interested in the support of our independence; and it is under this persuasion that we expect them to aid in its acquirement and preservation, that they

may be on an equal footing in the commercial treaties of a future day. We are determined to behave with the strictest impartiality, as long as we shall be convinced that they all equally contribute to the triumph of our cause; but should unfortunately any of them observe a different conduct they must expect that they will be excluded from the incalculable advantages resulting to friendly powers from our amity and commerce.

The complete and eternal emancipation of Mexico is at hand, can no longer be doubted by any. The patriots already count several independent provinces, and ten large armies, daily and rapidly progressing. These armies, with those which we are still in a condition to raise, are more than sufficient to drive the Spanish tyrants forever from our soil, independent of our other resources, and the relations establishing with foreign powers.

The Mexican people equally instructed by defeat or victory, and now conscious of their strength, are daily shaking off the yoke of prejudice, by means of which their oppressors held them in ignorance and bondage.

The republican army nearest to our provinces, has at its disposal more than \$85,000,000. General Rayon, its former commander, is now the worthy president of the Mexican general congress, assembled at Saltepeque, where it numbers forty representatives of free provinces and cities. General Cos, who actually commands this army, menaces the last refuge of despotism in its capital, in approaching the city of Mexico, he left to our valor and patriotism the care of ridding the internal provinces of the handful of miserable fools of the government of Cadiz who hinder our junction. This obstacle overcome, and our communications are at once established both with the congress at Saltepeque and general Cos—we may then, by means of the immense sums at their disposal, not only do honor to our engagements, but partake with our neighbours the advantages resulting from a commercial intercourse to this day interrupted by the iron-band of foreign despotism.

Three capital faults have hitherto retarded the freedom of these four provinces, and our junction with the patriots of the interior.

1st. The want of a capable government to direct the revolution and command the first volunteers. The government ought to organize the people, as soon as they recover their liberty, and instruct them

in their duties and their rights—in show establish order and economy in every branch of the public administration.

2d. The want of regular troops, commanded by officers of known military talents, and great firmness, as to the observance of discipline and obedience to the orders of the government.

3d. The want of money, and still more the little care taken, by those then in command, to profit by the grand resources for the subsistence of the army, placed in their hands by repeated victories, and the nature of their soil.

After the last battle (the only one which we have lost) the people, undecieved, hastened to correct those errors, put an end to those disorders, give to our efforts a direction which would ensure success, restore the reign of order and justice, and at the same time banish that of anarchy and despotism. With this view they proceeded to the formation of a provisional government, on whom they conferred, under a sense of responsibility, all the authority necessary to the attainment of an end so desirable. The government, anxious to merit the unlimited confidence of the people, has determined on the means of regenerating these four provinces, it has been occupied with the organization of the troops, and their means of subsistence. The government has deemed its duty to submit all the defenders of the country to laws, humane in principle, but rigorous in execution. It has also thought it necessary to honor all the soldiers with the title of citizens, that they may join their interests with those of the public.—It has therefore abolished volunteer companies, and directed that they, as well as those arriving in future, be organized into regiments of regular troops, whose commanders shall cause the strictest discipline to be observed; both for the preservation of harmony among the different nations ranged under the Mexican banners, and in order that they may justify the confidence reposed by the government and the people.—In short, skilful commanders have been sought, as the only means of establishing strict subordination—a thing unattainable as long as the soldiers were without confidence in their leaders.

We can already number 3000 men, (Americans, French and Irish) besides 1000 warriors of the most warlike Indians, with the respectable Tulim, and other officers, to direct the valor and restrain the excess-

ses of the latter. Generals Humbert and Decoudray de Holstein, whose military talents and patriotism are so universally known, with near thirty officers of different grades, instructed in the great art of war, have offered us their services. We have still our old republican troops, without counting those furnished by General Toledo, and by several Americans, enthusiasts in the cause. This is more than sufficient to vanquish an enemy which scarcely muster 600 regular troops, with 4200 natives, forced by the satellites of the government of Cadiz, to arm against their country.

From this succinct and faithful narration of the actual state of things, it is evident we have only to march, to insure the independence of these four provinces, and effect our junction with the other patriots; but we are in want of money to take the field. Our American Brethren of the north, when they began their revolution under circumstances more deplorable than ours, without any of the means we possess of paying their debts, or of offering to other nations the advantages which our commerce will hold out, found in the generosity of France and Holland, abundant supplies of men and money. With stronger reasons for desiring independence, may we not promise ourselves similar succors both from individuals and foreign powers interested in our independence? It is with this expectation that the government has determined to open a subscription for free gifts and loans.

We in consequence appeal to the friends of humanity and the sacred cause of independence. Those who succour us may count on the most lively gratitude; and on the faithful recollection of their generosity, should they have any favor to demand at a future day. Several inhabitants of the state of Louisiana have already made us offers; and many citizens of the United States will no doubt imitate their generous example. No American can be ignorant of the advantages which the independence of Mexico would procure to his country.

The government will immediately appoint agents, authorised to receive gratuitous gifts and loans. Individuals, or commercial houses who may think proper to join in a loan may apply to those agents, who will be furnished with the necessary powers and instructions to treat with them as to the interest of the capital loaned.

On the Mexican side of the Sabine, the 5th of December, 1813, and 3d year of our independence.

DON JUAN MARIANO PREGONNET.

*President.*

DON PEDRO FUENTES, *Secretary.*

NORFOLK, April 19.

A packet from Ad. Cockburn, containing despatches for government, was received by the commandant of this port on Sunday evening.

## The Museum.

"Fais bien, et ne crains rien."

ALBANY, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1814.

*Apology.*—Absence and the pressure of business foreign to "the editor's closet," militates against the merit and intelligence of the *Museum*: but I hope soon to pay some attention to the duties of my "station."

*Back numbers of the Museum*, will be furnished to all subscribers who may wish to preserve a complete file for binding and future reference: 52 numbers will constitute a volume of 416 pages; under the head of *Materials for History* will appear a detailed account of our military and naval operations from the commencement of the present war to the 1st of March, 1814; after which period the *Museum* will contain all the official details of subsequent events, by sea or land. A list of all the British vessels taken or destroyed by our public and private armed ships during the war, or at least till the time this paper may "cease to be," will be published in the course of the work.

### CORRIGIDOR—No. IV.

In the Election Bulletin for Saratoga county in last Monday's paper, after announcing the election of the Hon. J. W. Taylor, to Congress, "*This*" was substituted for *His*, making perfect nonsense, as the reader will readily perceive.

The editorial article headed *Balance of power*, was written before the news of Bonaparte's recent successes was known to the editor.

A writer in the Albany Register speaking of the improvements and periodical publications of this city, pronounces the *Museum* a "Madisonian paper." This is a mistake; it is neither Madisonian, Clintonian, Spencerian, or Wilkinsonian, but purely and exclusively *Brownian*. It "wears no man's livery."

The terms of the *Museum* are \$3 per annum to mail subscribers, except to those where ten or more persons receive their papers at the same post-office, and are careful to comply with the *advance condition*, when \$2 only will be required.

An express is said to have been sent off from Washington city, on Saturday evening, to the President. This has been occasioned, we may presume, by information of some sort bro't by Gen. WINDER, who reached the seat of the general government after Mr. Madison had left it.

[*Baltimore Whig*—May 3.

\* This paper shall live till 52 numbers are published, *then*, and not till then, it will probably be discontinued.

From the Evening Post of Friday last.

### BLOCKADE OF AMERICAN PORTS.

*Blockade of the whole American coast, and an armistice between Bonaparte and the allied powers.*—An express reached town early this morning from New-London, with information that the British 74, Bulwark, had arrived off that port, and brought out new instructions to blockade rigorously all the American coast from Eastport to New Orleans, and to sink, burn and destroy every thing along the American coast. An armistice was concluded on the 5th of March, between Bonaparte and the allied powers on the continent of Europe, and peace was momentarily expected. There was nothing favorable as respected American affairs.

Since the above was in type we have been favored with a copy of the following letter received by the express.

*Extract of a letter from N. London, written after the mail closed, dated 4th inst.*

"A flag has just come up from the British squadron to land some passengers from a Swedish vessel 6 days from Halifax, which was bound in here, but ordered not to enter any port in the United States. The passengers state that the commandant off this port has received late orders not to let neutrals enter any of the ports of the United States. They further state, that late advices via Bermuda say, that an armistice has taken place in Europe between all the powers, and that a congress was sitting in France for the purpose of settling a General Peace."

From the same, of Saturday.

**BLOCKADE**—We have been politely furnished by the Spanish Consul in this city, with the following official notification of the new blockade of the American coast:

*His Majesty's ship Bulwark,*  
*Off Block Island, 4th May, 1814.*

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you the copy of a Proclamation, issued by Sir Alexander Cochrane, Kt. of the Bath and Commander in Chief on the North American station, for your information and other neutral powers, residing within the States, now placed under Blockade; signifying to them that as the late Embargo in the United States prevented all vessels from shipping cargoes in the ports of that country, no vessels will be suffered to depart with cargoes; and if they persist in so doing, after this notice they will be detained and sent to a British port for adjudication. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

DAVID MILNE, Captain and

Senior officer off Block-Island.

To DON THOMAS STOUTON, Consul from the Court of Spain residing in New-York, North America.



## GENERAL HULL.

The following is the sentence of the General Court Martial lately held in this city for the trial of Gen. Hull, with the approval and proceedings of the President of the United States thereon.

SATURDAY, March 26, 1814.

Court met pursuant to adjournment—Present all the members.

The court in consequence of their determination respecting the 2d and 3d charges and the specifications under those charges exhibited against the said Brig. Gen. William Hull, and after due consideration, do sentence him to be SHOT TO DEATH.

The Court, in consideration of Gen. Hull's revolutionary services, and his advanced age, earnestly recommend him to the mercy of the President of the United States.

MONDAY MORNING, March 28.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment—Present, all the members.

The proceedings having been read over. Ordered—that they be signed by the President and the Judge Advocates.

H. DEARBORN, *President.*

M. VAN BUREN, *Special Judge Advocate.*

P. S. PARKER, *Army Judge Advocate Assistant.*

April 25th, 1814.

The sentence of the Court is approved, and the execution of it remitted.

JAMES MADISON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, 25th April, 1814.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

The roll of the army is not to be longer dishonored by having upon it the name of Brig. Gen. William Hull.

The General Court Martial of which Maj. Gen. Dearborn is President, is dissolved.

By Order,

J. B. WALBACH,  
*Adjutant General.*

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Wilkinson to the Secretary of War dated,

Province of Lower Canada, Ogdensburg,  
March 31, 1814.

Sir,

We have had an affair with the Enemy, in which our troops have given him another test of firmness and valor.

Pursuant to the designs communicated to you in my last, and to accomplish your views of in my power, I entered Canada yesterday morning, and was met by the enemy near this place about 11 o'clock, whom we forced at every point of attack on the route to La Cole, distant from hence one league, and from St John's six. We reached the former post about 3 o'clock, and found there a strong corpse

in possession of a spacious lofty stone mill, of which I had received some information. An eighteen pounder had been ordered forward to effect the destruction of this building, but it broke down, and after being repaired, the only road of approach through a deep forest was reported to be impracticable to a gun of such weight. An opinion prevailed at the same time with the chief engineer Maj. Totten, founded on intelligence previously received, and several of the best informed officers, that an iron twelve would suffice to make a breach; but after a fair and tedious experiment, at three hundred yards distance only, it was discovered our battery could make no impression.

Brig. Gen's Smith and Bissel covered our guns and Brig. Gen. Macomb, with a select corps, formed the reserve. The enemy had been reported, from a source considered strictly confidential, to two thousand five hundred strong, and his first attack of my right favored the report, from the use he made of Congreve rockets and other indications of deliberate preparation; the corps, therefore, were held in high order to receive his combined attack.—Yet believing in the efficacy of our battery, dispositions had been made to intercept the enemy should he evacuate the post, and to give it the utmost effect, we were obliged to take ground near the margin of the field which encompassed the mill. During the cannonade, which was returned with vivacity, by the enemy's galleys (I presume) several sorties and desperate charges were made from the mill upon our battery, which were repulsed with incredible coolness by the covering corps, at the expense of some blood and some lives on both sides: it is reported to me that in the last charge a Captain of Grenadiers and fifteen men fell together, but I cannot vouch for the fact.—Finding all our attempts to make a breach unsuccessful, I withdrew the battery, called in my detachments, and having removed our dead and wounded and every thing else, fell back to this place about 6 o'clock.

Where a military corps appears to be universally animated by the same sensibilities, where the only competition is for danger and glory, individual distinctions seem improper, except in extraordinary cases, such as the conduct of the officers who commanded our battery yesterday. Capt. McPherson of the light artillery (my military secretary) impelled by the noble spirit which marks his whole character, asked permission to take part in the operations of the day with his proper arm; he was indulged and being first for command took charge of the pieces which followed the advance and formed our battery, in which he was seconded by Lieutenants Larrabee and Sheldon. On opening his fire he seemed inclined to the opinion he could make an impression on the work, but he soon received a wound under the

chin, which he tied up with his handkerchief and continued at his piece until a second shot, which broke his thigh, brought him to the earth. Larrabee had kept his station until shot thro' the lungs, and Sheldon kept up the fire until ordered to retire. The conduct of these gentlemen has, from the nature of their duties been so conspicuously gallant as to attract the admiration of their brethren in arms, and should (I humbly conceive) be distinguished by the Executive.

I have sent forward my wounded who can bear the movement to Plattsburgh or Burlington, and those who cannot will be provided for in Champlain.

I would hold this position until I receive further orders, were it not for the difficulty of transporting our provisions and the impossibility to cover the troops; but I shall not retire further than Champlain, which will place us twenty-five miles from St. John's and forty-two from Montreal.

I cannot close this letter without confessing my obligations to my general and field officers and to my general staff of every grade for the able and prompt support I received from them. So small an affair does not merit so tedious a detail, but it warrants the remark that it will produce a degree of self confidence, of reciprocal trust, of harmony and friendly attachments in this corps highly beneficial to the service. It is a lesson of command to the officers, and of obedience to the soldier, worth a whole year's drill of empty parades.

The returns of killed and wounded have not yet been furnished, but they will not exceed 80 or 90, including a captain and 4 subalterns, and this shall be forwarded to morrow or next day. For the information of their friends, you have at foot the names of the wounded officers.

With great respect, &c.

J. A. WILKINSON.

*Names of Officers wounded.*

Capt. McPherson, Lt. Larrabee, Light Artillery.

Lt. Green, 11th Infantry.

Lt. Parker, 14th do.

Lt. Kerr, Rifle Regt.

*The honorable Secretary at War.*

A gentleman who left Onondaga on Sunday morning, and arrived in this city last evening, informs that just before he departed, an Express arrived from the village of Oswego, with the melancholy information, that about 1500 British troops had on the 6th inst. made good their landing at Oswego—that the opposing force at Oswego did not exceed 200 men—that the fort was taken, as well as the village, together with a quantity of military stores, and a number of pieces of heavy ordnance—that the enemy then moved towards the Falls, where there were considerable depots of military stores, with a design, no doubt, of destroying them.

Our informant also adds, that the militia at Onondaga were ordered out, and were about to march to Oswego. [Albany Register.]

## FOREIGN NEWS.

*Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.*

The Emperor Napoleon has issued three decrees from his head-quarters at Troyes, dated February 21st; the first of these, orders a list to be made out of those Frenchmen who have been in the service of the coalesced in any capacity since the invasion of the empire on the 20th December, 1813, that their persons may be brought to justice and their estates confiscated. The second discharges from office the Baron Caffarelli, prefect of the department of Aube, who had absconded; and the third appoints the Sieur Roederer to succeed him.

PARIS, Feb. 26.

A park of more than 150 pieces of artillery, from the Camp de Mars, will be sent off to the army this day or to-morrow.

PARIS, Feb. 28.

Her majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies to the 27th February:

On the 26th, the head-quarters were at Troyes.

The Duke of Reggio was at Bar-sur-Aube with General Gerard and the second corps of cavalry commanded by Count de Valmy.

The Duke of Tarente had his head-quarters at Mussy l'Evêque, and his advanced posts at Chatillon; he was marching on the Aube and on Clairvaux.

The Duke of Castillon, who has under his orders an army of 40,000 men, a great part of them chosen troops, has made a movement.

Gen. Marchand was at Chambery, Gen. Dessaix under the wall of Geneva, and Gen. Murnier had entered Macon.

Bourg and Mantau were equally in our power. The Austrian General Bubna, who had threatened Lyons, was retreating on all sides; on the 20th, his loss in the different points was estimated at 1500 men of whom 600 are prisoners.

The Prince of Moskwa is at Arcis-sur-Aube; the Duke of Belluno at Plancy; the Duke of Padua at Nogent; they are marching on the heels of the residue of the corps of Blucher, Sacken, York and Klost, who having reinforced from Soissons were manœuvring on the corps of the Duke of Ragusa, who was at Frete-Gaucher.

Gen. Duhesne has taken Bar-sur-Aube at the point of the bayonet, making many prisoners, amongst whom are several Bavarian officers.—*Moniteur.*

MILAN, Feb. 17.

The new victories obtained by the Emperor and King over the Russian armies, on the days of the 10th and 11th, were yesterday announced to the inhabitants of this capital by the firing of cannon. At

this news the public joy manifested itself in every place by transports of the liveliest enthusiasm.

18. An order of the day, dated from the head-quarters at Volta the 17th inst. announces to the troops of the army of Italy, the happy news of the victory obtained by the Emperor and King. His Royal Highness the Prince Viceroy has ordered that this glorious event shall be celebrated on the 18th by the discharge of artillery, throughout the whole line and in all the fortified places.

We understand that the Prince Viceroy, having directed the royal guard to Salò, where the enemy had posted a column of 2000 men, they repaired to that city on the 16th, in spite of the resistance which was opposed to them. The young chasseurs of the guard, having at their head the brave Col. Peraldi, carried at the point of the bayonet the first gate of the city, where the enemy had entrenched himself. This success gave confidence to the left of the army, whom the enemy had endeavored to disturb by the way of the mountains. The enemy flying on Toscolano in the greatest disorder, have been pursued sword in hand; we had taken from him an officer and 80 inferior officers and soldiers. We have had 29 wounded, and 12 killed. Among the latter we have to regret three officers. The flotilla on the Lake de Garda, commanded by captain Tempier, contributed to our success in cannonading the columns of the enemy on its rout along the coast of the Lake; we have obliged 5 or 600 men to disperse among the mountains, after having thrown away their arms.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Since the arrival of Mr. Sylvester, the state messenger, several meetings of the Cabinet have taken place. The last continued four hours. On the council's breaking up, Mr. Brown, messenger of state, received orders to hold himself in readiness to set out for Chautien-sur-Seine.—*Journal de Paris.*

LONDON, Feb. 28.

It is with great regret that we have to announce, that the last attack upon Antwerp has failed.

The English troops under the command of Gen. Graham have been obliged to retreat; and the French have retaken Moxham. This loss must be attributed to the precautions that the French took to secure their vessels. Our troops and those of the Prussians were not of the same opinion; we wished to destroy the fleet, and they the town. The French covered the decks of their vessels with straw and sand, and the snow falling, formed a sort of plastering upon which the bombs falling, did not occasion the least damage. After a great loss of time and ammunition, we perceived that our fire, though well directed, did not produce the least effect,

and the enemy's batteries having killed a great number of our men, General Graham determined to cease the attack. Our loss in this unfortunate affair was about one thousand. Bulow having received orders to go to Brussels, and our force being no more than 7000 men, the garrison of Antwerp made a vigorous sortie, and succeeded in taking possession of Moxham, and on Monday, of West-Wesel.—Gen. Graham's quarter-master general is in the rear at Grootendert's and the army occupies the line of battle which it did before its attack on Antwerp. It is thought that they are going into winter quarters. The part of the Saxon corps which had possession of Grootendert has taken another position. The Saxons have a very good military post but they are as abusive as the Cossacks.

The last news from Spain, announces, that after the order of the Cortes, the Spanish army no longer acknowledge Lord Wellington as their commander in chief.

PARIS, March 2.

Accounts from Meaux state, that the duke of Ragusa has gained an advantageous situation at Lisy, and that the enemy had retreated in order to escape the troops that were advancing against them from every quarter. Yesterday and the day before a great number of troops and arms, together with a train of artillery, set out from Paris.

Yesterday a great number of prisoners arrived at Paris, brought in by the countrymen who had been themselves taken.

The first detachment of the first independent corps of the department of the Seine set out to day, commanded by Colonel Simon. He went to the quarter-master general to receive the orders of her majesty. This corps, whose officers are mostly adorned with the cross of honour, was remarkable for its good deportment, for the zeal with which it is animated for the defence of its country; and every thing tends to make us believe that it will distinguish itself in the field of glory.—Many detachments will set out for their places of destination. The barracks and the office of enrolling are still at la place Royale, No. 17.

The general of the brigade Baron Jacques Antoine Adrien Delort, formerly employed in the army of Aragon, had been promoted to the rank of general of the division, by an imperial decree of the 26th of February, for the handsome charge which he made at the head of his brigade of light cavalry in the city of Montezéau, the 18th of last month.

AMIENS, Feb. 28.

On the 20th of February, a body of the enemy, amounting to 800 men appeared before the town of Douiens. Judicious means were taken by the under prefect to defend themselves from invasion, but the



population of that city not being more than 300 souls, they could not resist so considerable a force. The garrison, which was composed of only 15 men of the department guard, having retired into the citadel, kept possession of it some time, but were at last obliged to cede to numbers.

The enemy were not able to penetrate further than Douleus, all the bridges in new States, of an *en* cut down.

ARMENS, Feb. 24.  
I perceived no more than 150 of the enemy w Douleus.

We are assured that our national guards have entered Douleus. (Very likely after the bridges were cut down, which prevented the allies from proceeding.)

LILLE, Feb. 27.

The city of Douleus, which has been occupied several days by the English and Spanish prisoners whom the enemy had placed there, was retaken the 26th at six o'clock, P. M. by General Baron Henrion, who went from Lille to Paris, at the head of a young guard. The garrison surrendered at discretion.

CHAMBERY, Feb. 23.

It has already been announced that the enemy were repulsed from Chambery the 16th, and that they had taken their position about a league and a half distant. The Austrians have already quitted their position, and have retreated beyond the Aix.

The General of the division Count Marchand and Count Desaix, and the General of the brigade Serran, pursued them briskly. Before many days the territory of the department of Mont Blanc will be entirely cleared. It is impossible to describe the ardour with which our troops attacked the enemy in the suburbs of Chambery, and repulsed them from post to post during the whole of the 18th. The persons who were so easily seduced by appearances, could not recover from the astonishment, which the defeat of the enemy caused them. The new conscripts have shown great zeal. A drummer made a prisoner of a Croat Hussar, with no other weapon than a fire brand.

The inhabitants of Chambery have received their liberators with enthusiasm. When they understood that our army was approaching, they constantly braved the threats and the resentment of the enemy, to carry to our camp the provisions and the furniture which we wanted, and to give all the directions which could enlighten our steps.

A detachment of cavalry under the command of M. Armand Dubois, inspector of the custom-house, one of the chiefs of the Independent corps, has overthrown beyond the Aix, the enemy's cavalry, and taken many prisoners.

The conscription of 1815 has been raised. On the 18th of Feb. a battle was fought between the French, commanded

by the Emperor in person, and the Austrians at Montereau. According to the French account, the Austrians were completely defeated, with the loss of between 4 and 5000 killed, 4000 prisoners, 4 standards, and 6 pieces of cannon. The French statement says, "our loss was not more than 400 killed and wounded, which, though it appears improbable, is, nevertheless, the exact truth."

February 12th, in the evening, a courier announced at Paris the defeat of Gen. D'York. This general died at the postmaster's at Chateau Thiry, says a letter of the 18th Feb. after having received every possible aid and attention from the French.

February 8.

The prince viceroy of Italy, took 2,500 prisoners, many generals and 40 officers, and much baggage, and killed and wounded upwards of 3,000 of the enemy.

The regiments of Deutschmeister, and Reiski, and dragoons of Hohenlohe, suffered most. Of the French not more than 2,500 men were lost and disabled (put out of combat.)

February 15.

The allied army of Silesia, composed of the Russians under generals Sacken and Langeron, and Prussians under generals York and Kieist, amounting to 80,000 men, in four days, had been beaten, dispersed and annihilated, without a general battle, or any material or proportionate loss to the French.

PLAISANCE, Feb. 14.

Yesterday arrived here, the first column of prisoners, consisting of 2,687 men and 58 officers, which had composed the advanced guard of Gen. Bellegrade, taken in the actions of the 9th, 10th, and 11th of this month, in which the enemy has been completely beaten. To-morrow another column of 3,000 prisoners will pass towards Alexandria. The loss of the enemy is 13,000, in the engagements of Folta, Gorto, and under the walls of Mantua. Our official accounts make our losses comparatively inconsiderable.

PARIS, Feb. 23.

Government has received official dispatches from Admiral Verhueil, dated 12th inst.

That Admiral Verhueil, who commands the Texel fleet, has been able by his good management and courage to preserve it entire at New Diep, and to cause the fortifications defending the Helder and Texel road, to be respected. For this purpose he shut himself up in Fort La Salle with the seamen, marines and other Frenchmen who had embarked on board the fleet. Being obliged to stop the great works of the New Diep, he liberated 1600 Spanish prisoners who had been employed there, and of whom it is justice to say that they did not depart without expressing

their attachment towards the admiral, and giving him spontaneously their word of honor not to serve before their return to Spain.

It was to be apprehended that the Dutch seamen belonging to the fleet, would not be proof against the insinuations which the insurgents would contrive to impart to them. The admiral therefore granted discharges to all who wished it—by which means he has rid himself of every thing that might cause him any disquietude in his courageous determination to defend himself to the last extremity.

A small number of choice Dutch officers, faithful to the oath they have given to the emperor, have sworn to share the fate of the admiral and the French seamen, who with some detachments of artillery and light troops, form the garrison of fort La Salle.

The fort has, in the first instance, been surrounded by the Cossacks, who were unable to prevent the divers sorties of the garrison—they were afterwards replaced by troops of the line, who every day threaten with attacks that are little dreaded.—The admiral has been three times summoned to surrender: first, the latter end of December, by the Prince of Orange—then in January, by a col. Fitzew, in the English service—and lastly, the 9th of this month, by a gen. de Jonge, styling himself commandant of the Dutch troops. The answer of the admiral to these three summons has uniformly been, that, unshaken in the fidelity he has sworn to the emperor, protected by good fortifications, and having under his orders a numerous and devoted garrison, abundantly supplied with provisions and ammunitions, they may attack him, but they must not talk to him of surrendering.

February 27.

The colors recently taken by the Emperor from the allied armies, were this day, presented to the Empress Queen and Regent, in great state, by his excellency the minister of war, who addressed her majesty in the following words:

MADAM,

"New orders from the Emperor call me before your majesty, to lay at your feet new trophies taken from the enemy of France.

"At the time when the Saracens were defeated by Charles Martel, in the plains of Tours and Focciens, the capital was adorned with the spoils of a nation only: now, madam, that no lesser dangers than those with which France was then threatened, have brought forth more important results, and which were attended with more difficulty to obtain, your august spouse tenders you the homage of these colors, taken from the three great powers of Europe.

"Since an infatuated blindness has raised against us so many nations, those even which France had placed in a state of in-

dependence, and for which she made such great sacrifices, may it not be said that these colours have been conquered from the whole of Europe?

"When our enemies, listening to no other counsel but revenge, in spite of the ordinary rules of war, determined upon penetrating into this Empire, leaving behind them the vast circuit of strong places which encompass them on all sides; when they attempted by a daring measure, to render themselves masters of the capital, without providing the means of effecting their retreat amidst a population exasperated by their conduct, how is it that acquainted as they are with the genius, talents and character of the Emperor, they were not deterred from this gigantic enterprise? In a few days they have learnt the error of their calculations.

"The bold and rapid operations which have just defeated their designs, have impressed the mind of every one, with the glorious recollection of the memorable campaign of Italy in the year 5, and of those that have followed it.

"It is against the best (*elite*) of the troops coalesced against us, at the battles on Montmiral and Vauchamp, and the engagement at Montereau, that the ten colors which I present to your majesty on the part of the Emperor, have been taken.

"These pledges of French valor, are for us the presage of new and still greater successes, should the obstinacy of the enemy prolong the war. This noble hope is in the heart of all Frenchmen. You participate it, Madam; you who, ever confident in the genius of your august consort, in the efforts and love of the nation, have continued to display, in all the circumstances of this war, a steadiness of soul and virtues worthy of the admiration of Europe and of posterity."

Her Majesty answered:

"M. the duke of Felire, minister of war, I behold with a lively emotion these trophies which you present to me by order of the Emperor, my august consort.

"They are in my eye the pledges of the safety of the country. Let all Frenchmen rise in arms at their aspect. Let them flock round their monarch and their father! Their courage led by his genius, shall have soon completed the deliverance of our territory."

Of these ten colors there is one Austrian, 4 Prussian, and 5 Russian; they were brought to Paris by Baron de Mortemart, officer of ordinance of his majesty the Emperor.

His majesty King Joseph, reviewed this day the troops belonging to the garrison of Paris, the imperial guard, and the grenadiers and chasseurs of the national guard. There were upwards of 20,000 men of infantry and cavalry. This magnificent review attracted an immense crowd of spectators.

## NAVAL MEMORANDA.

*Abstract of the Journal of the private armed ship, Ship-Dragon, Orway Burns, commantr, arrived at Newbern from a cruise.*

Thursday, Jan. 20.

At 6 A. M. weighed anchor and stood to sea, from the Port of Beaufort, N. C.

22. at half past 3 made a strange sail to leeward, gave chase, at half past 4, gave her a gun, and hoisted English colors; she hoisted American, we then hoisted American colors, and she made a white signal and made all haste to escape; at 5 P. M. a squall struck us, which drove us on our beam ends, by letting all go she righted—we then gave her two guns, and she hauled down her signal; the wind so high and sea rough, prevented our boarding—supposed her to be an English tender—24th, spoke a Swedish schooner from St. Bartholomew for Rhode Island—25th, spoke the American sloop Atlanta, capt. Hall, from Cape Henry (Hayti) for Boston—lat. 28, 44 N—February 8th, made two strange sail, about 6 A. M. bore down on them and hoisted American colors discovering they were cruisers, they gave chase, we hauled our wind—At 6 P. M. they gave up the chase. February 12th spoke the Portuguese ship Liberty from Para, out 20 days for Lisbon; 19th, made a large sail under our lee, she commenced making signals to us that we did not understand, hauled our wind and left her, supposing her to be a frigate; 23d, at 2 P. M. made land, The Isle of Maraca—sounded in 7 fathoms being short of water, thought best to get a supply in the river; Dympher stood in 3 fathoms water, then tacked ship and stood off night coming on at 11 found the water shoal, stood to the S. E. half past 11 came too with our best bower in 34 fathoms water, current running 7 knots to N. E. tide fell fast at half past four vessel struck, weighed anchor and made sail, but found it impossible to stem the current, she struck again and stuck in the mud in 9 feet water, the current ran so strong when we sounded with a dipsey lead, it tript it from the bottom—half past 5 tide began to rise, at 6 floated us, we let her drift to three fathoms water, then came to anchor, at 7 made sail and stood off—found we had sustained no damage in getting aground. March 3d lat. 5 53 N. lon 55 15 West of Sorinam, at 5 A. M. made a strange sail to leeward, at 6 gave chase, at 7 gave her a gun and hoisted American colors—she gave us another and hoisted English, at half past 7 we engaged her, and a regular and constant fire was kept up by both parties, the enemy perceiving we designed boarding, maneuvered his ship with great skill for a considerable time; at half past 11 got our musquetry to bear on him, orders were given to hoist a red flag forward, 20 minutes past noon we got on the enemy's quarter, he gave us several stern guns which injured our sails and rigging materially, half past 1 orders were given to board, he put his helm hard up to run us down, his fore chains took our jib boom, which carried away our bowsprit, at the same time our foremast went by the board, the schooner immediately fell off, the enemy then rallied his men and cut off those that had boarded, hoisted his colors again (having matted them on his gall when we first struck him) and made all sail.

All hands were called to clear the wreck; our shrouds, sails, and mainmasts being carried away, but were immediately hoisted in the main rigging, the pumps were sounded and we found she made no water we then rigged a jury mast and set our jib, and at 4 made sail on the vessel, sails, rigging and hull considerably damaged, and our boat entirely destroyed; enemies' force not known, she was a large ship, opposed to the bends, mounting 22 guns, desperately fought, using round, grape and cannon, they beat off our boarders with pistols, cutlasses, boarding pikes, handspikes, and cold shot, six of them were fortunate enough to get on board again. The ene-

mies' loss must have been considerable, as the blood was seen running from his lee scuppers, his hull and rigging was much damaged. We lost 4 killed and 7 wounded. Killed, Thomas Green, boatswain; William Barnes, captain hold, John Heart, stamen, Charles Nurse, marine, colored, was killed on the enemy's deck. 7th, Went into the Oronoko and repaired. While lying there the master of a vessel from Angustura informed us that a battle had lately been fought, up the river, between the Patriots, of 5000 men, and the Royalists' forces, in which the Patriots were victorious, and as they gave no quarter on either side, the general is the whole of the Royalists to the sea.

On the 20th, having rigged our hermopride brig, weighed anchor, it did sea. 24 Spoke the privateer Saratoga, it was out, had taken two small vessels, and he gave us two spars. 26th, Went into Pense, P. Rico, and got a fresh supply of water.

On the 28th, at 5 A. M. weighed anchor and stood to sea, at 11 made sail, bore down on her, and at 12 boarded her, she proved to be a schr. under English colours, which had been taken by the Cleopatra frigate, and a master's mate, midshipman and crew put on board, and ordered for St. Thomas's: took out her crew manned and ordered her for the United States—April 7th, made Cape look out light house, stood to N. E. at day light were off Oercock, at noon came to anchor off the Castle.

## BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF PERRY'S VICTORY.

*His Majesty's late ship Detroit, Put in Bay, Lake Erie, Sept. 12.*

SIR,

The last letter I had the honour of writing to you, dated the 6th inst. informed you, that unless certain intimation was received of more seamen being on their way to Amherstburg, I should be obliged to sail with the squadron, deplorably manned as it was, to fight the enemy (who blockaded the port,) to enable us to get supplies of provisions and stores of every description: so perfectly destitute of provisions was the port, that there was not a day's flour in store and the crews of the squadron under my command were on half allowance of many things, and when that was done there was no more. Such were the motives which induced Major General Proctor (whom by your instructions I was directed to consult, and whose wishes I was enjoined to execute, as far as related to the good of the country) to co-operate in the necessity of a battle being risked, under the many disadvantages which I laboured, and it now remains for me, the most melancholy task, to relate to you the unfortunate issue of that battle, as well as the many untoward circumstances that led to that event. No intelligence of seamen having arrived, I sailed, on the 9th inst. fully expecting to meet the enemy next morning, as they had been seen among the islands; nor was I mistaken; soon after day light they were seen in motion in Put-in-Bay, the wind then at south west, and light, giving us the weather gage, I bore up with them, in hopes of bringing them to action among the islands, but that intention was soon frustrated, by the wind suddenly shifting to the south-east, which brought the enemy directly to windward. The line was formed according to a given plan, so that each ship might be supported against the superior force of the two brigs opposed to them. About ten the enemy had cleared the islands, and immediately bore up, under easy sail, in a line abreast, each brig being also supported by the small vessels. At a quarter before 13 I commenced the action by a few long guns, about a quarter past, the American Commodore, also supported by 2 schooners, one carrying 4 long 12 pounders, the other a long 3 and 24 pounder, came to close action with the Detroit; the other brig of the enemy apparently destined to engage the



Queen Charlotte, supported in like manner by two schooners, kept so far to windward as to render the Queen Charlotte's 30 p. under cannonades useless, while she was, with the Lady Prevost, exposed to the heavy and destructive fire of the "Alabama," and 4 other schooners, armed with long and heavy guns, like those I have already described. — Too soon, alas! was I deprived of the services of the noble and intrepid capt. Finnis, who soon after the commencement of the action fell, and with him my greatest support; soon after Lieut. Stokes, of the Queen Charlotte, was struck senseless by a splinter which deprived the country of his services at this very critical period. As I perceived the Detroit had enough to contend with, without the prospect of a fresh brig, Provincial Lieut. Irvine, who then had charge of the Queen Charlotte, behaved with great courage, but his experience was much too limited to supply the place of such an officer as Capt. Finnis, hence she proved of far less assistance than expected.

The action continued with great fury until half past two, when I perceived my opponent drop astern, and a boat passing from him to the Niagara (which vessel was at this time perfectly fresh,) the American Commodore seeing, that as yet the day was against him (his vessel having struck soon after he left her,) and also the very defenceless state of the Detroit, which ship was now a perfect wreck, principally from the raking fire of the gun-boats, and also that the Queen Charlotte was in such a situation, that I could receive very little assistance from her, and the Lady Prevost being at this time too far to leeward, from her rudder being injured, made a noble, and alas! too successful an effort to regain it, for he bore up, and supported by his small vessels, passed within pistol shot, and took a raking position on our bow, nor could I prevent it, as the unfortunate situation of the Queen Charlotte prevented us from wearing; in attempting it we felt on board her, my gallant first Lieutenant Garland was now mortally wounded, and myself so severely, that I was obliged to quit the deck. Manned as the squadron was with not more than 50 British seamen, the rest mixed crew of Canadians and soldiers, and who were totally unacquainted with such service, rendered the loss of officers more sensibly felt, and never in any action was the loss more severe, every officer commanding vessels, and their seconds, was either killed or wounded so severely, as to be unable to keep the deck. — Lieut. Buchan in the Lady Prevost, behaved most nobly, and did every thing that a brave and experienced officer could do in a vessel armed with 12 pound cannonades, against vessels carrying long guns. I regret to state that he was severely wounded. Lieut. Bignall, of the Dover, commanding the Hunter, displayed the greatest intrepidity; but his guns being small, (two, four and six-pounders,) he could be of much less service than he wished. Every officer in the Detroit, behaved in the most exemplary manner. — Lieut. Inglis shewed such calm intrepidity, that I was fully convinced that, on leaving the deck, I left the ship in excellent hands; and for an account of the battle after that, I refer you to his letter which he wrote me for your information. — Mr. Hoffman, purser of the Detroit, nobly volunteered his services on the deck, and behaved in a manner that reflects the highest honour on him. I regret to add that he is very severely wounded in the knee. Provincial Lieut. Purvin, and the military officers, Lieut. Garden, of the Royal Newfoundland Rangers, and O'Keefe of the 41st Regt. behaved in a manner which excited my warmest admiration; the few British seamen I had behaved with their usual intrepidity, and as long as I was on deck, the troops behaved with a calmness and courage, worthy of a more fortunate issue to their exertions.

The weather-gage gave the enemy a prodigious advantage, as it enabled them not only to choose their position, but their distance also, which they

did in such a manner as to prevent the cannonades of the Queen Charlotte and Lady Prevost, from having much effect; while their long guns did great execution, particularly against the Queen Charlotte. Captain Perry has behaved in a most humane and attentive manner, not only to myself and officers, but to all the wounded. I trust that, although unsuccessful, you will approve of the motives that induced me to sail under so many disadvantages, and that it may be hereafter proved, that under such circumstances the honour of His Majesty's flag has not been tarnished. I enclose the list of killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) R. H. BARCLAY.  
Commander and late Senior Officer.

*His majesty's late ship Detroit, Sept. 10.*

SIR, I have the honour to transmit to you an account of the termination of the late unfortunate battle with the enemy's squadron.

On coming on the quarter deck, after your being wounded the enemy's second brig, at that time on our weather beam, shortly after took a position on our weather bow to prevent which in attempting to wear, to get our starboard broadside to bear upon her, a number of the guns on the larboard broadside being at this time disabled, fell on board the Queen Charlotte, at this time running up to leeward of us. In this situation the two ships remained for some time. As soon as we got clear of her, I ordered the Queen Charlotte to shoot ahead of us if possible; and then attempted to back our foretop-sail to get astern, but the ship lying completely unmanageable, every brace cut away, the mizen-topmast and gaff down, all the other masts badly wounded, not a stay left forward, hull shattered very much, a number of the guns disabled, and the enemy's squadron raking both ships ahead and astern, none of our own in a situation to support us, I was under the painful necessity of answering the enemy, to say we had struck, the Queen Charlotte having previously done so.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
(Signed) GEORGE INGLIS.  
To Captain Barclay, &c. &c.

*Abstract of the Killed and Wounded.*

3 Officers, 38 men, killed; 9 Officers, 85 men, wounded—Total—41 killed; 94 wounded.

A London paper, after mentioning the names of vessels taken by the True Blue-dyed Yankee privateer in Nov. last, says—"in taking the Betsey, the privateer at first conceived her to be a letter of marque, and prepared for her accordingly; but on his discovering his mistake, he ordered a party of French marines, placed in his round tops, not to fire, which they and some of the men at the guns misapprehending for the contrary order, a partial broadside and volley was poured into the Betsey, which gave capt. Merriweather a flesh wound in one of his arms, and killed Mr. Chadwick his second mate. Capt. Oxnard made every atonement that humanity could suggest, towards the prisoners, giving them up all private property, and directing every care to be taken of captain M. when he should arrive at Havronvac, where his prizes are destined.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The Montague Packet, which engaged the Globe privateer off Madeira, had her capt. and all her officers killed. The Globe then attempted to board her with 24 men—at this moment the Lady Pelham came up, and engaged the privateer, and beat her off. The captain of the Lady Pelham was wounded in both Packets about 10 killed and 16 wounded. The killed were thrown overboard in Port Orava, Teneriffe, (where the Packets went in,) not being allowed to be buried

on the Island as Protestants. 22 of the men thrown on board the Montague, from the privateer, were killed. The Lady Pelham sailed again Nov. 8, from Teneriffe, for the Brazils. The Montague is waiting the recovery of her men to return to England.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Mary transport, of London, capt. Winkler, with a crew of 18 seamen and 11 marines, having on board 56 French prisoners, and 7 officers mostly Germans, as passengers from Sicily and Spain, on leave of absence, left Tarragona, 21st Sept and Gibraltar 8th Nov. with 38 sail for England, and parted in a gale. On the evening of Dec. 9, lat 49 long 2 30, W. saw a privateer of 10 guns, supposed to be an American, who sheered off. On the morning of the 10th, a suspicious sail bore down from the westward, in lat. 49, 12, about 70 miles off Scilly which proved to be the Rattlesnake, American privateer brig, capt. Moffet, with a crew of 160 men, and mounting 16 guns and 6 wall pieces. An action commenced at 9 A. M. which ended in the Mary's hauling down her colors at half past 10, after having the captain and 6 seamen killed, and 3 severely wounded. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, but she had some killed and wounded, and was much damaged in her standing and running rigging. Capt. Moffet behaved in the most polite and gentleman like manner to the passengers and declared no part of their personal property should be taken from them; but in the hurry of boarding, some articles were taken; and, at the same time, the French prisoners pillaged the cabin. The Mary and her crew, with the Frenchmen on board, were sent to the next port in France. On the 11th, the privateer boarded a Prussian vessel from St. Ubes, and put the officers and servants, with such of their effects as remained, on board, and on the 16th, they were landed at Ballyskellig.

*Extract of a letter from the prize master on board the British ship Lady Prevost, prize to the American Letter of Marque Invincible, dated Wilmington, N. C. 9th of April, 1814.*

"The Invincible sailed from Portland on the 19th December and on the 22d captured a British schooner from St. John's, N. B. bound to New-Province cargo fish; disarmed her and let her proceed. On the 24th, off the Western Islands, captured the British brig —, Nimble, 330 tons, bound to Liverpool, with West India produce, valued \$18 000, having lost her rudder and part of her spars. Ordered her for Teneriffe.

"On the 17th January, off Madeira, captured the British ship Lady Prevost, 338 tons, in ballast, from Liverpool to Demarara, and kept her in company till the 24th. Ordered her then to proceed to St. Croix on the 29th January, where she found the above prize brig Nimble, unseaworthy, and the American agent expected that the cargo would have to be landed and disposed of.

"The prize master supposes the Invincible has captured a British ship of 300 tons that had sailed a few days before from Teneriffe bound to the Cape of Good Hope, with a cargo worth 200,000 dollars as the day before he got there two ships were seen in company off the Island.

"The Lady Prevost was ordered to depart from Teneriffe, and sailed from there on the 5th February, and, after a passage of 36 days, arrived at Wilmington, N. C."

The British papers say that the Essex Frigate had put into Lima, having taken upwards of thirty British vessels, among them fifteen south-sea whalers.

The Sylph privateer, captain Chaytor, of this port, bound out on a cruise, has returned to Newcastle in distress, having been run ashore through the mistake of the pilot, near Cape Henlopen on the night of the 17th instant, with loss of rudder, &c.

## Relaxation.

From the *Aurora*.

### SONG.

Sung at the Fourth Festival commemorating American Naval Victories.

IRISH AIR—"Bumper Squire Jones."

You good fellows all,  
Who for converse and mirth here assemble together,  
Or serious or gay, o'er your wine, punch or nappy,  
So cheerful and happy—be it fair or foul weather,  
We've a new theme for story—and national glory:  
Not the glory that glistens round tyrants and thrones,  
But the glory of freemen—the valor of seamen—  
I mean brave Decatur, Hull, Bainbridge and Jones.

Come put round the pitcher,  
Good liquor invites us—the occasion much more—  
Once a month should a frigate here bring us to swig it,  
Our bumpers like broadsides—we'll fire o'er and o'er;  
In seventeen minutes—discharge all that's in it,  
And like Hull and Decatur—make them alter their tones,  
Or as Jones cut'd the cholic—in *Johnny Bull's Frolic*,  
Or as Bainbridge the Java gave to *Old Davy Jones*.

Once let us charge—  
May our arms as at sea, be glorious on shore—  
May men of true merit command men of spirit,  
Who by skill like our seamen our fame shall restore;  
And whene'er we invade may no gasconade  
Cause the foe's derision and our citizens groans,  
But disregarding all faction—seek to rival in action  
The fame of Decatur, Hull, Bainbridge and Jones.

### ELLEN'S TEAR.

On beds of snow the moon-beam slept,  
And chilly was the midnight gloom,  
When in the grove fond ELLEN wept,  
Sweet maid, it was her lover's tomb!

A warm tear gush'd—the wintry air  
Congeal'd it as it flow'd away;  
All night it lay an ice-drop there,  
At morn it glisten'd in the ray.

An angel wand'ring from the sphere,  
Beheld the bright, the frozen gem,  
To dove-eyed pity brought the tear,  
And hung it on her diadem.

## ST. SALVADORE, (South America.)

Extract from the journal of an officer, kept on board the *Hornet*, the late capt. Lawrence, commander.

Tuesday, 15th Oct. 1812.

"At 8 A. M. come to opposite the city of St Salvadore. Fired a federal salute, which was returned by one of the forts. The *Hornet* is the first United States vessel of war, that ever entered a South American harbor. Found the temperature of the air to be 80 degrees.

Nature has done much, art little, in beautifying the harbor. The city has a novel and beautiful appearance from the water, being built on the ascent of a high

hill, and commands a beautiful prospect of the country, directly opposite.

On entering the city I was astonished at the contrast, falling far short in beauty from what I had cause to anticipate. The houses resemble jails, and the streets very narrow and dirty. The market place, and one or two streets exclusively for the sale of merchandise, wear a more favourable aspect. Those streets wherein the different mechanics follow their occupations, are very narrow, filthy, and so dark as to compel a number of them to work before their doors.

Their places of worship are very elegant and novel edifices. The chapels are decorated in the most costly manner, being ornamented with masses of pure gold and silver. The Catholic faith has the predominancy.

There are public places set apart exclusively for the sale of negro slaves, where may continually be seen from 50 to 100 human beings exposed (naked) for sale. Such a pernicious and inhuman practice, among the people who pretend to idolize the Christian faith, is a proof how far they are entitled to the appellation of Christians. Thus fellow-creatures are made a species of traffic, the husband torn from from his wife, the father from his children, and the lover from his adored, and compelled to drag out a loathsome and miserable servitude, till death, more kind than their inhuman masters, ends their woes.

I feel hurt when I reflect on my own country. What satisfaction would I derive could I, with truth say: *My country suffers no such barbarism; would to God it were abolished in this!*

The inhabitants are very indolent. If a man possesses but one slave, (and some have hundreds) he does it beneath his dignity to be employed at laborious work.

The females are very reserved to foreigners. They seldom particularly those of distinction, make their appearance in the streets in the day time.

The only vehicles of pleasure used in this city, are a sort of carriage capacious enough to contain two persons, borne on two black men's shoulders, (the ascent and narrowness of the streets, precluding the use of carriages drawn by horses) termed "*Palanquins*." Some of them are very richly decorated.

The soldiers garrisoned here, appear to be under excellent discipline, and are very neatly clothed and accoutred. Their number I could not learn, but am convinced, not inconsiderable. The forts are strong, and otherwise in good condition.

The royal family, after leaving Portugal, resided here for some time. They have lately removed to Rio Janeiro.

The city is governed by a captain general, (the Count d'Arcos) who, I believe, is a member of the royal family. His palace is magnificent."

## GREAT FOG IN AND ABOUT LONDON.

[In the London papers printed the last of December and first of January, were several accounts of a great Fog, which had enveloped the city of London, and vicinity, for several days. The following is the most particular account of it.]

LONDON, (Sunday) Jan. 2.

The Fog still continues. It was more dense and oppressive last night than at any time since its commencement on Monday last. Very few persons ventured out, except on pressing business; and no sound was heard out of doors but the voices of the watchmen or the noise of some solitary carriage, cautiously feeling its way through the gloom.—It extends as far as the Downs, a distance of 70 miles, but how far in other directions, has not been yet ascertained. The wind has, in the interval, blown uniformly from the north-east. We understand that there has been nothing like the present Fog since the great earthquake at Lisbon, about half a century ago.—The fog then lasted eight days. To a person who came up to London, from a clear open country, during the last two or three days, it would seem as if he had been descending into a coal pit, to see persons walking with a little torch or a candle, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and trying to find out in their own street, their own habitations, and some of them so bewildered as to knock at their neighbours' doors to ask where their own houses were. Some of the public stages and coaches were obliged to be left in the roads, and the horses taken out—many were overturned, and several people injured.—A post-chaise, with four passengers, on its way from town to Uckfield, was overturned into the water, by the road side, at Brixton Wash, and broken to pieces—the passengers and horses were dreadfully cut and bruised. Several robberies were committed in town, and the villains got off by the aid of the fog, although persons were near at the time. Several persons, having missed their way, fell into the rivers and canals, and were drowned. The mail coaches, which reached town, were many hours belated, and the passengers were obliged to get out, and the drivers had to lead the horses.—The cry of—*Mind! Take care! Where are you? resounded in all directions in every street.*

## EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE.

There was a marriage solemnized, on the 27th November, in the Parish Church of Cresthwaite, near Keswick, at which were present 2 brothers, 2 sisters, and 2 cousins; 3 husbands and 3 wives; 4 fathers and 4 mothers; 4 sons and 4 daughters; 2 uncles and 2 aunts; 2 nephews and 2 nieces; and yet the party consisted of no more than 6 persons!!